

## Twenty-Ninth Congress.

In the Senate, March 9.

As soon as the journal of the Senate was read this morning, Mr. Colquhoun rose, with the Washington "Times" in his hand of Thursday evening last, to which he said he wished to call the attention of the Senate. He was not in the habit of introducing publicly the charges of newspapers against himself; but in this case the editor spoke not as from conjecture, but made a positive charge against a majority of the Senate. The writer would not probably think that he spoke harshly when he (Mr. C.) said that the charge was conceived by a sordid heart and written by a slanderer's pen. There was not one word of truth in the whole article. This man's object was, no doubt, to seek an infamous notoriety and he had achieved his purpose. He was brought here, it was said, to set up some new candidate for the Presidency; but the article in question disproved this; for two of the editors who signed themselves by using so base a name, Mr. Colquhoun held the article and commented upon it. As to the "secret caucus held at the British Minister's own table, with the doors and windows guarded," &c., he said that he never was in that Minister's house and did not know him. His resolutions, which related to the Hudson river, he said he had offered without consulting a single individual; and at a proper time, he would have had them read for his reasons for it. He had attended but one caucus at this session, and that was called by Mr. Hannegan. In his remarks on this session, he said that the object of the caucus was to make a compromise on the 49th, Mr. C. asserted that more than one-half of the Democratic Senators were in favor of such a compromise.

(Mr. Hannegan shook his head.) We shall see, said Mr. Colquhoun.

Finally, Mr. C. asked whether this amendment was admitted into this chamber personally, or by representative, and hoped he would be excluded. He did not expect to reach the heart or conscience of this man, by anything he could say, and he spoke for the public. The editor was entitled to all the infamy he could win, and he should go to the world to receive it.

Mr. Crittenden made some remarks in support of Mr. Colquhoun's views. He thought it necessary to notice this gross aspersion on the Senate, because this individual was in the habit of intercourse with some members of that body, and persons at a distance of his own country, by such charges were put forth without any foundation. We owed it to the public to repel the imputations which were thus cast upon members of this body, and he would assert that there was not the slightest ground whatever for these imputations.

Here the matter was dropped.

In the Senate, March 12.

Mr. Jarnagin offered a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the circumstances connected with the publication of a series of gross libels on the body, in a print published in this city, called the "Daily Times," and which reference was made a few days ago by Mr. Colquhoun, one of the Senators from Georgia. Messrs. Mangum, Wright, Benton, Bagley, Chambers, Westcott and Benton took occasion to express, in emphatic terms, their conviction of the utter falsity of the assertion in the publications in question; and the motion was unanimously adopted, not because it was deemed at all necessary to vindicate the character of the Senate from the aspersions cast upon it, but because statements had been made relative to the circumstances in which the publications had originated, which appeared, in the judgment of some of the Senators, to demand investigation.

Messrs. Jarnagin, Benton, Dickinson, J. M. Clayton and Turney, were appointed sub-committee, with power to examine witnesses and send for persons and papers.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the report of the committee on the petition of the Oregon Territory, and the several amendments offered thereto. Mr. Atchison, who spoke in favor of the notice, occupied the remainder of the session. Mr. Calhoun has the floor for Monday next, and will speak over to that day, in order to enable the various committees to progress in the transaction of the large amount of important public business committed to their care.

In the House of Representatives, March 10.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The House in committee of the whole resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers, and the amendments thereto pending.

Mr. FARRIS, Ohio, said, before voting for any work of internal improvement, he must be satisfied of its utility, as well as of its expediency. He would like to see an amendment of the Constitution, so to define the powers of the general government upon this subject, as to enable us distinctly to determine whether a work is national in its character. In reference to every work of this kind he inclined to a rigid, rather than to a loose construction of the Constitution. For these reasons, he approved of the veto of General Jackson of the Maysville road bill. Had the principle embodied in that bill been adopted by the government, and conclusions drawn therefrom, he believed that the States would have been required two hundred million dollars, and have rendered the government bankrupt. That message saved the government and the people from such a catastrophe.

But those works which were clearly national in character which came within the pale of the Constitution, and which the public interests required to be taken care of, were not to be neglected; there were many of this character, although they were not specifically provided for in the Constitution. They were clearly included under, and deductible from, general grants, as were the money to grant pensions, to pay fishing bounties, to make fortifications and harbors on the sea-coast—none of which were specifically granted, but they were admitted by all, and acted upon every day.

This bill provided for two classes of works—for improvements of harbors, and of rivers. As the former had been dwelt upon, and conclusions drawn therefrom, he turned his remarks to the subject of the rivers provided for in the bill. These rivers had been declared common highways, and forever free to the citizens of the United States; they belonged equally to the citizens of all the States. The gentleman from South Carolina, [Mr. Rhet], had said that the States of Virginia and Kentucky owned the Ohio river; but no State has the right to interfere with the navigation of that river; and what kind of ownership is that which authorizes the exercising no control over the property. These great channels of commerce belong to the people of the United States; they should be improved by the people, and the funds to be expended in the improvement of the country. We sent our navy abroad to protect our commerce against pirates, and to this he had no objection; but in our western rivers we had obstacles as dangerous to navigation, and requiring in as great a degree of defense against them. The improvement of these rivers, he thought, upon as a measure of public defense and general welfare.

The commerce upon them equally with the commerce upon the high seas, required protection. Mr. F. presented statistics showing the value and extent of our western commerce; the number of boats employed; their rapid increase; and the great importance of the river trade. The amount of commerce annually floated on our western waters was \$230,000,000—a greater amount than the whole of our foreign commerce put together, both imports and exports. We appropriate annually \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 for the navy, and we do not spend a single dollar on the high seas, and scarcely pay any attention to our western commerce, which needed protection to a fully equal degree.

It was said by gentlemen that notwithstanding the immense amount appropriated to the river trade, no good had been done. But Mr. F. contended that the good should be looked for in the vastly improved condition of the country.

Mr. GORDON of New York, did not believe that Congress had the power to engage this government in internal improvements for the sake of those internal improvements; and still he was of the opinion that they had the power to make some of the appropriations contained in this bill. He read from the constitution, and said that whatever power Congress possessed on the subject of the improvement of harbors and rivers, is derived from the power to lay and collect taxes, to regulate commerce, and to provide and maintain a navy. There was a distinction between navigable and unnavigable rivers. He read from a paper which he held in his hand the authority of the common law upon this subject, and in accordance therewith held that those navigable rivers which rise in the State, and the greater part of the public property of the nation, and as such under the jurisdiction of the general government for purposes of improvement as the high seas themselves; and he denied the authority of this government to engage directly or indirectly in the construction of canals, or of improvements that do not come within this class. He contended that a district in New York where no improvements of the kind had ever been made, with the exception perhaps of two small light-houses, and where none would ever be made. Hence he had no peculiar local interest in this bill; and with regard to the Hudson river, he did not appear here as the advocate of the improvement of the river, but as the advocate of the improvement of the country.

This government has no right to improve the sea, or any navigable river where the tide ebbs and flows, except for the purpose of giving protection to the navy of the government, or to facilitate our military operations, or, in other words, for any purpose except to establish a navy, to protect our commerce, or defend us from invasion. Some of the appropriations for the harbors of Lake Erie and Michigan ought to be made, to protect our commerce in case of a controversy with Great Britain.

## For the State Senate.

Music! Music! Music!!!

Who does not love good music! Who does not wish to see it cultivated? Who does not desire to see the State of Ohio an important aid to devotion in the House of God? What parent, even if he can not sing himself, does not wish his children to learn to sing? A greatly increased attention has been given to this subject in many parts of our country within the last few years, and it is now very generally conceded that vocal music, as a branch of education, holds a very important place and should by no means be neglected. It is not a mere refinement; it is a means of usefulness which can be wielded almost everywhere with great effect. Parents, therefore, who would train their children with a view to their becoming extensively useful, as members of society, and especially as members of christian churches, should see to it that they are taught to sing—and that they are well taught. There are but few teachers of music who are perfect masters of what they profess to teach—and fewer still, who, though they are masters, can communicate their knowledge in such a manner as to interest and benefit their pupils.

There are, however, a few teachers of music, who, not only understand music, but can teach what they know in such a style that those who hear them can understand it too. When such a teacher comes into our place, it is to be hoped he will be encouraged and extensively patronized. The writer of this article has no hesitation in saying there is such a teacher among us now—Professor A. T. Sharp. He read from a report of Col. Albert, showing the importance of the improvement of the Hudson in a military point of view, and considered that the only ground on which this appropriation could be justified was, that while it facilitates and advances the commerce of these States, it also facilitates the transportation of troops and munitions of war in case of war.

Mr. TIBBATTS was understood to enquire whether the improvement of the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers was not called for on the same ground.

Mr. GORDON, resuming, replied that with reference to them he had not yet made up his mind that they were arms of the sea, that they ebbed and flowed, and were subject to admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. He knew that the Memphis convention had made what was certainly a new discovery—that these inland streams were "land seas," where ships float, and where whales could swim he supposed. But he was not yet satisfied; his mind wanted more light; and he believed after all that the light struck by that convention was a sort of ignis fatuus, which instead of leading into a safe harbor, would lead them into the swamp, from which they would never emerge, of political darkness—he would not say of political destruction. He was not going to quarrel about the Ohio and Mississippi; he cared not where the money was expended, if expended properly and where it is needed for objects which are within the pale of the constitution.

A great cry had been made, especially by the gentleman from Alabama, [Mr. Payne], that more money had been expended for defense at the North than at the South. Mr. G. disputed from this statement with reference to what he had already been expended; but Texas had not come in for her share yet. The State of Texas would soon be heard by her representatives on this floor, and soon we should be called upon to appropriate millions on millions for her harbors; she would then herself like a horse-leech, devour the money of the State of Ohio, and the United States, until gorged, and all her ports and harbors had received due attention from the treasury of this nation—more attention than they deserve, and more than other sections have received.

Having finished what he had to say upon the bill, he wished now to speak a little of matters and things in general, as the "State of the Union" generally was "under consideration." The West, the great growing West, had complained that it had not been fairly dealt by. [Mr. G.] said that the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Payne], had said that he was sorry to see such complaints for he really thought the West was getting nearly all the appropriations that were made, and still they were not satisfied. [A voice: "What have we got?"]

Mr. G. would tell them what he had got. He had heard the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Payne], say that the West was getting nearly all the appropriations that were made, and still they were not satisfied. He would tell them what he had got. He had heard the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Payne], say that the West was getting nearly all the appropriations that were made, and still they were not satisfied.

[A voice: "For the benefit of the East also?"]

Mr. G. contended Mr. G. for the benefit of the West. The great Erie canal, and the line of communications from the East to the West, the farmers of New York, has been a curse rather than a blessing; it has brought the West nearer to the city of New York, than the lands of his constituents, which were within sixty miles of the Hudson river. There had already been appropriated for the Erie canal, and the line of communications from the East to the West, the sum of \$6,000,000, and still they were not satisfied.

[A voice: "Where is Buffalo?"]

Mr. McCLELLAN enquired if Lake Ontario, Champlain, and a part of Erie, were counted in the West?

Mr. GORDON. Since the completion of the Welland canal, the Erie canal, and the harbors on the lakes for the benefit of the West.

[A voice: "For the benefit of the East also?"]

Mr. G. contended Mr. G. for the benefit of the West. The great Erie canal, and the line of communications from the East to the West, the farmers of New York, has been a curse rather than a blessing; it has brought the West nearer to the city of New York, than the lands of his constituents, which were within sixty miles of the Hudson river.

There had already been appropriated for the Erie canal, and the line of communications from the East to the West, the sum of \$6,000,000, and still they were not satisfied. [A voice: "Where is Buffalo?"]

Mr. McCLELLAN enquired if Lake Ontario, Champlain, and a part of Erie, were counted in the West?

Mr. GORDON. Since the completion of the Welland canal, the Erie canal, and the harbors on the lakes for the benefit of the West.

[A voice: "For the benefit of the East also?"]

Mr. G. contended Mr. G. for the benefit of the West. The great Erie canal, and the line of communications from the East to the West, the farmers of New York, has been a curse rather than a blessing; it has brought the West nearer to the city of New York, than the lands of his constituents, which were within sixty miles of the Hudson river.

There had already been appropriated for the Erie canal, and the line of communications from the East to the West, the sum of \$6,000,000, and still they were not satisfied.

[A voice: "Where is Buffalo?"]

Mr. McCLELLAN enquired if Lake Ontario, Champlain, and a part of Erie, were counted in the West?

Mr. GORDON. Since the completion of the Welland canal, the Erie canal, and the harbors on the lakes for the benefit of the West.

[A voice: "For the benefit of the East also?"]

Mr. G. contended Mr. G. for the benefit of the West. The great Erie canal, and the line of communications from the East to the West, the farmers of New York, has been a curse rather than a blessing; it has brought the West nearer to the city of New York, than the lands of his constituents, which were within sixty miles of the Hudson river.

There had already been appropriated for the Erie canal, and the line of communications from the East to the West, the sum of \$6,000,000, and still they were not satisfied.

## For the State Senate.

Music! Music! Music!!!

Who does not love good music! Who does not wish to see it cultivated? Who does not desire to see the State of Ohio an important aid to devotion in the House of God? What parent, even if he can not sing himself, does not wish his children to learn to sing? A greatly increased attention has been given to this subject in many parts of our country within the last few years, and it is now very generally conceded that vocal music, as a branch of education, holds a very important place and should by no means be neglected. It is not a mere refinement; it is a means of usefulness which can be wielded almost everywhere with great effect. Parents, therefore, who would train their children with a view to their becoming extensively useful, as members of society, and especially as members of christian churches, should see to it that they are taught to sing—and that they are well taught. There are but few teachers of music who are perfect masters of what they profess to teach—and fewer still, who, though they are masters, can communicate their knowledge in such a manner as to interest and benefit their pupils.

There are, however, a few teachers of music, who, not only understand music, but can teach what they know in such a style that those who hear them can understand it too. When such a teacher comes into our place, it is to be hoped he will be encouraged and extensively patronized. The writer of this article has no hesitation in saying there is such a teacher among us now—Professor A. T. Sharp. He read from a report of Col. Albert, showing the importance of the improvement of the Hudson in a military point of view, and considered that the only ground on which this appropriation could be justified was, that while it facilitates and advances the commerce of these States, it also facilitates the transportation of troops and munitions of war in case of war.

Mr. TIBBATTS was understood to enquire whether the improvement of the Ohio and the Mississippi rivers was not called for on the same ground.

Mr. GORDON, resuming, replied that with reference to them he had not yet made up his mind that they were arms of the sea, that they ebbed and flowed, and were subject to admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. He knew that the Memphis convention had made what was certainly a new discovery—that these inland streams were "land seas," where ships float, and where whales could swim he supposed. But he was not yet satisfied; his mind wanted more light; and he believed after all that the light struck by that convention was a sort of ignis fatuus, which instead of leading into a safe harbor, would lead them into the swamp, from which they would never emerge, of political darkness—he would not say of political destruction. He was not going to quarrel about the Ohio and Mississippi; he cared not where the money was expended, if expended properly and where it is needed for objects which are within the pale of the constitution.

A great cry had been made, especially by the gentleman from Alabama, [Mr. Payne], that more money had been expended for defense at the North than at the South. Mr. G. disputed from this statement with reference to what he had already been expended; but Texas had not come in for her share yet. The State of Texas would soon be heard by her representatives on this floor, and soon we should be called upon to appropriate millions on millions for her harbors; she would then herself like a horse-leech, devour the money of the State of Ohio, and the United States, until gorged, and all her ports and harbors had received due attention from the treasury of this nation—more attention than they deserve, and more than other sections have received.

Having finished what he had to say upon the bill, he wished now to speak a little of matters and things in general, as the "State of the Union" generally was "under consideration." The West, the great growing West, had complained that it had not been fairly dealt by. [Mr. G.] said that the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Payne], had said that he was sorry to see such complaints for he really thought the West was getting nearly all the appropriations that were made, and still they were not satisfied.

[A voice: "What have we got?"]

Mr. G. would tell them what he had got. He had heard the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Payne], say that the West was getting nearly all the appropriations that were made, and still they were not satisfied.

[A voice: "For the benefit of the East also?"]

Mr. G. contended Mr. G. for the benefit of the West. The great Erie canal, and the line of communications from the East to the West, the farmers of New York, has been a curse rather than a blessing; it has brought the West nearer to the city of New York, than the lands of his constituents, which were within sixty miles of the Hudson river. There had already been appropriated for the Erie canal, and the line of communications from the East to the West, the sum of \$6,000,000, and still they were not satisfied.

[A voice: "Where is Buffalo?"]

Mr. McCLELLAN enquired if Lake Ontario, Champlain, and a part of Erie, were counted in the West?

Mr. GORDON. Since the completion of the Welland canal, the Erie canal, and the harbors on the lakes for the benefit of the West.

[A voice: "For the benefit of the East also?"]

Mr. G. contended Mr. G. for the benefit of the West. The great Erie canal, and the line of communications from the East to the West, the farmers of New York, has been a curse rather than a blessing; it has brought the West nearer to the city of New York, than the lands of his constituents, which were within sixty miles of the Hudson river.

There had already been appropriated for the Erie canal, and the line of communications from the East to the West, the sum of \$6,000,000, and still they were not satisfied. [A voice: "Where is Buffalo?"]

Mr. McCLELLAN enquired if Lake Ontario, Champlain, and a part of Erie, were counted in the West?

Mr. GORDON. Since the completion of the Welland canal, the Erie canal, and the harbors on the lakes for the benefit of the West.

[A voice: "For the benefit of the East also?"]

Mr. G. contended Mr. G. for the benefit of the West. The great Erie canal, and the line of communications from the East to the West, the farmers of New York, has been a curse rather than a blessing; it has brought the West nearer to the city of New York, than the lands of his constituents, which were within sixty miles of the Hudson river.

There had already been appropriated for the Erie canal, and the line of communications from the East to the West, the sum of \$6,000,000, and still they were not satisfied.

[A voice: "Where is Buffalo?"]

Mr. McCLELLAN enquired if Lake Ontario, Champlain, and a part of Erie, were counted in the West?

Mr. GORDON. Since the completion of the Welland canal, the Erie canal, and the harbors on the lakes for the benefit of the West.

[A voice: "For the benefit of the East also?"]

Mr. G. contended Mr. G. for the benefit of the West. The great Erie canal, and the line of communications from the East to the West, the farmers of New York, has been a curse rather than a blessing; it has brought the West nearer to the city of New York, than the lands of his constituents, which were within sixty miles of the Hudson river.

There had already been appropriated for the Erie canal, and the line of communications from the East to the West, the sum of \$6,000,000, and still they were not satisfied.

## The Supreme Court.

This is one of the most important courts in the State and the first of the kind in the history of the Republic. Indeed the opposition to him is but nominal. So prudent and judicious has been his administration, that even the Whig editors, always fruitful in expedients, are at a loss for any thing out of which to manufacture political capital against him. Occasionally one of them will fire a squall, but such little war-dances do not find with the people, that his author is shamed into silence. The Democracy are proud to have such a standard bearer in the coming contest, that they may testify their approval of his conduct during the past three years by re-electing him to serve three years longer in the same able manner.

From the Crawfordville Review, March 14.

The prospects for the re-election of our very worthy and able Chief Justice, Mr. John McLean, are extremely bright. Indeed the opposition to him is but nominal. So prudent and judicious has been his administration, that even the Whig editors, always fruitful in expedients, are at a loss for any thing out of which to manufacture political capital against him. Occasionally one of them will fire a squall, but such little war-dances do not find with the people, that his author is shamed into silence. The Democracy are proud to have such a standard bearer in the coming contest, that they may testify their approval of his conduct during the past three years by re-electing him to serve three years longer in the same able manner.

The American Flag in Texas.—A Galveston correspondent of the New Orleans Bulletin says: "As Monday, the 14th, was the day that the State Government superceded our Republican Constitution, we had the pleasure of seeing for the first time, the Star Spangled Banner waving triumphantly over the Lone Star Flag, whose sun and set the day previous never to raise again. It was a cheering and beautiful sight to behold this happy change, to witness the ensign of American freedom floating over our whole land to the Rio Grande, and the eagle pluming himself for further flights towards the Pacific. The United States flag hoisted at the 'Tremont' was the signal of great rejoicing, and I have no doubt the day was celebrated in a becoming manner."

A late number of the Boston Liberator, an abolition paper edited by W. L. Garrison, says: "A more contemptible, heartless, servile body than the present Whig Legislature, cannot easily be conceived of. \* \* \* There is something approaching the heroic in the naked, unblinking villainy of the democratic party; but this cringing, crawling, dastardly spirit of whigism is indescribably disgusting. \* \* \* There never was a more infatuated party than the Whig party in this State. They are trying to serve Liberty and Slavery, God and Satan—only Satan and Slavery are incomparably more revered by them than God and Liberty."

Our umbrella has not been returned. Had not the present possessor better have it re-covered? The patch on it looks bad.

DIED, suddenly, in this city, on the 13th inst. Wm. Watson, a native of Scotland, aged about 25 years. Mr. W. was gone to a premature grave, leaving a young and interesting family. May he rest in peace.

In the Lewistown, Pa., Gazette, of March 7, we find the following announcement of the death of the venerable father of the Mayor of Indianapolis.

DIED—in this borough on Thursday evening last, Mr. John Levy, Senr., in the 76th year of his age. Father Levy lived for more than half a century in this town, and its vicinity, during all of which time he sustained the character of an honest, upright man, and secured the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was for nearly thirty years a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and always took an active part in promoting her welfare. He was not boastful and full in his religious course, but his piety was deep, and his life uniform and exemplary.

During the last year and a half of his life, he suffered great bodily affliction, yet he never murmured or repined, but always spoke with gratitude of the goodness and mercy of God, enduring afflictions with patience, and with a cheerful heart, he would work for him "a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." His prospects for Heaven continued to brighten as the hour of his dissolution drew near, and when the last enemy came he was prepared to meet him with christian triumph. "Blessed are the Dead who die in the Lord."

Respectfully yours, E. FARNSWORTH.

From LECHE ABBOTT, M.D., late Surgeon United States Army.

To Edward R. B. Abbott, Esq., Agent for the sale of the India Chologogue, I do hereby certify that I have used the India Chologogue prepared by Charles Osgood, M.D., for intermittent fevers, and it has exceeded my most sanguine expectations in the cure of such disease. I feel a confidence in recommending it as a perfectly safe and highly beneficial remedy and cure for fever and ague, chills, drench, and any other form of intermittent fever, and I do further testify that the medicine has in the hands of the physician, and in every case where it has been used, acquired a very high reputation, and that every where it has been used, it has been found to be a most perfect health, when all other remedies have failed.

Respectfully yours, E. FARNSWORTH.

Price \$1.50. Sold in Cincinnati, Ohio, wholesale and retail by SANFORD & PARK, general agents for the West, at their Western Depot for the sale of valuable Family Medicines, 41-43 North Fourth and Walnut streets.

Sold by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Indianapolis, Ind.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry! Will Miracles never cease! More evidence of its surpassing health Restorative Virtues!!

[From Dr. B. B. Springfield, Washington, Ky., Ky.]

Messrs. Sanford & Park, Springfield, Ky., May 14, 1845.

Gentlemen—I take this opportunity of informing you of a most remarkable cure performed upon me by the use of "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry."

In the year 1840 I was taken with an inflammation of the bowels which I labored under for six weeks when I gradually recovered. In the fall of 1841 I was attacked with a severe cold, which was upon my lungs and for the space of three weeks I was confined to my bed. I tried all kinds of medicines, and every variety of medical aid without benefit; and thus I remained until the winter of 1844, when I heard of "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," I at once procured and used it, and in a few days I had given up all hopes of recovery and had prepared myself for the change of another World. Through their solicitation I was induced to make use of the Genuine Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. The effect was most astonishing. After five or six doses I was enabled to rise from my bed, and after having spent four or five hundred dollars to no purpose, and the best and most respectable physicians had proved unavailing, I was now restored to entire health by the blessing of God and the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

I am now enjoying good health, and such is my altered appearance that I am no longer known when I meet my former acquaintances.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten before during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten before during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten before during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten before during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten before during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten before during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten before during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten before during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten before during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten before during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten before during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten before during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten before during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

I have gained rapidly in weight, and my flesh is firm and solid. I can now eat as much as any person, and my food seems to agree with me. I have eaten before during the last six months than I had eaten five years before.

## THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, March 17.

Flour.—Sale from Canal yesterday of 500 bbls, part at \$3.65 and balance at \$3.70; 200 at \$3.70 inspection guaranteed; 1000 do City Mill at \$3.78 delivered; 300 do from store at \$3.65; delivered; 600 do from Canal this morning at \$3.65; several wagon loads at \$3.70, insp.; 50 do from River at \$3.70, inspected.

Provisions.—A sale of 26 lbs No. 2, country lard, yesterday at 5 5/8; 600 lb country bacon, sides, to-day at 4 1/2, bid extra.

Pork.—A sale on Saturday evening of 2000 lbs bulk sides at 5 1/2 per lb.

COFFEES.—Sales of 20 bbls good fair Sugar, in lots, at 28c; 2 do at 29c—holders are at the latter rate; 10 bags cash, was refused this morning for a large lot; 10 bags Pepper at 11 1/2c.

CINCINNATI PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected from the Chronicle of March 17.

Flour, city mills, bl \$2.75-3.00; Ohio, do 2.70-2.75; Canal & wagon, 3.65-3.75; Salt Kanawha, bush 0.18-0.20; Grain, wheat, bush 0.60-0.65; do, do 0.55-0.60; do, do 0.50-0.55; do, do 0.45-0.50; do, do 0.40-0.45; do, do 0.35-0.40; do, do 0.30-0.35; do, do 0.25-0.30; do, do 0.20-0.25; do, do 0.15-0.20; do, do 0.10-0.15; do, do 0.05-0.10; do, do 0.00-0.05.

Hay, loose, ton, 1.00-1.10; 100 lbs Hay, 1.00-1.10.